

THE NEWS IN LONDON

IRISH QUESTIONS UPPERMOST.

MINISTERIAL POLICY AND TACTICS—MR. GLADSTONE BIDDING FOR AN IRISH ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—This has been an interesting but disappointing week. The English and the Irish public alike looked to the Queen's speech and to the speeches of the Conservative and Liberal leaders in Parliament for some relief to the prolonged anxiety about Irish matters. They got very little. The crisis hangs fire. Neither Tories nor Liberals are satisfied with the course of affairs. What most contents most people in England is what the Queen says about Home Rule. The speech made in her name by the Ministry definitely commits the Conservative party against all attempts to disturb the existing legislative union between England and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone instantly protested against the description of the act of union as fundamental law, being aware that it condenses into a single phrase all the objections on which the English base their hostility to the Irish demand for legislative independence.

The Ministerial method of dealing with the other and more urgent part of the Irish question bears the marks of compromise between differing sections of the Cabinet. The tone of the speech itself was thought firm, though known to have been modified in consequence of Lord Randolph Churchill's remonstrances against the use of the word coercion. Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the House of Commons, disclosed modifications much more important. The best-kept secret of the Ministerial policy was the resolve to propose the reform of procedure in the Commons, and to give this reform precedence over all other business, Irish matters included. The Ministers allege as an excuse for delaying Irish legislation the necessity of obtaining further information. Mr. Smith's appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland supplies a plausible pretext for this delay. The new man must have time to decide on a new policy. The Liberals retort: "Why then did you make the Queen draw such a gloomy picture of the social condition of the country, about which you now profess not to know enough to be able to legislate?" There is no answer to that question.

TACTICS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Tory mistake, as a matter of tactics is obvious. They have wholly broken with the Parnellites. They must, therefore, rely wholly for a majority on the Liberals who are opposed to Home Rule and ready to grant the Government the powers they consider needful for restoring law and order in Ireland. But the Ministry postpone the demand for these powers for a while, though every day's delay weakens their case and gives time to restore unity in the Liberal ranks.

The Liberals for the moment seem to be without leadership. The Ministry offered a distinct challenge on Home Rule. Nobody takes it up. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Parnell moves an amendment to the address, which is the time-honored method of attacking the Government. Probably it is a good party move to abstain. The Ministry, if beaten, would appeal effectively to the country as champions of imperial unity, nor could they probably be beaten in the Commons on that issue. Nobody is willing to make the first move or to show his hand.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was the speech of an adroit tactician, and committed him to nothing. He regained while speaking his old ascendancy over the House, and excelled himself in fervent appeals to the spirit of conciliation and justice. It is doubtful, nevertheless, whether he has not still further widened the breach in the Liberal party. Everybody understood the speech as a bid for Parnellite alliance. The Irish cheered him warmly throughout. His denial of responsibility for Home Rule schemes convinced nobody. He did not deny his conversion to the principle of Home Rule. While his speech confirmed the universal belief in his desire to secure Irish support by creating an Irish Parliament, its tone was one of anxious deference to Irish opinion. Nothing marked it so strangely as when he besought the Irish to forgive him for saying that he still warmly supported Lord Spencer's administration. The Irish members not only forgave him, but warmly welcomed the new recruit.

SLAYERS IN A GEORGIA PINE FOREST.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 (Special).—A letter from Georgia tells of the remarkable experience of George Davis of that place who was held as a slave in a pine forest in Georgia. It appears that about Christmas a white man, claiming to represent the firm of Clay & Brindley, proprietors of a turpentine farm, engaged twenty-nine colored men at \$18 a month each, to go to the farm near Lohrath, in Montgomery County, Ga., sixty-five miles from Bartow, the nearest railroad station. Logan Walker was among the men engaged. He was charged with the work of cutting pine trees. He was to be paid by the piece, and he was to be supplied with food and clothing. He was to be paid by the piece, and he was to be supplied with food and clothing. He was to be paid by the piece, and he was to be supplied with food and clothing.

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THE INTEREST OF THE INDIAS.

NEWPORT, Jan. 23 (Special).—At a meeting of the Newport branch of the Indian Rights Association a resolution was adopted setting forth that, as the "highest interests and welfare of the Indian depend largely upon the qualifications and fitness of the Indian agent," and "great political pressure has been brought to bear upon the selection of agents in the service of the Government," the Association shall exert all the influence in its power to counteract this pressure, and make every effort to support in the selection of agents, irrespective of politics, who have proved their qualifications by good results.

"BOB HART" DISGUISED FROM CUSTODY.

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PRECUTION IN ENGLAND.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DOUBLY GUARDED.

IRISH THREATS OF VIOLENCE—A SUSPECTED PLOT AGAINST THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The police authorities are again taking extraordinary precautions to guard against the possibility of dynamite outrages. The guards of the principal public buildings were doubled to-day, and there are indications of unusual police vigilance in every quarter. It is asserted that this activity on the part of the police is occasioned by the fact that the authorities have learned of threats of violence uttered in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of that portion of the Queen's speech referring to the Irish question. It is noted also that to-day is the anniversary of the explosion at Westminster Hall and the Tower of London, and some apprehension has been felt lest the day should be signalled by a renewal of outrages. The Prince of Wales is at the seat of the Duke of Westminster at Chester. The people of Chester made preparations to receive the Prince last night on his arrival, the city being illuminated in his honor. They were greatly disappointed, however, as the Prince did not alight at a station this side of Chester and drove quietly to Eaton Hall. It is stated that the Dublin police authorities telegraphed Sir Richard Assheton, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and left there for Chester, and that it was this information which caused the Prince of Wales instead of alighting at Chester to leave the train at another station. At Chester a stranger was heard asking where the Prince of Wales had alighted from the train. A cordon of police now surrounds Eaton Hall. It is also stated that the "suspect" who left Dublin for Chester is a well-known dangerous character of the former city. The police of Chester are on the alert for strangers in the place but have as yet made no arrests.

THE NEWS FROM CHESTER TO-NIGHT was that extraordinary precautions were taken against any possible attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales during his stay there. The police cordon around Eaton Hall has been doubled and a large force of police is held in reserve in case of an emergency. All visitors are compelled to show passes before being admitted to the grounds.

TO DEAL WITH THE BALKAN STATES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Prince Bismarck gives his support to a proposal made by Russia that the Powers send a second summons to compel Greece and Serbia to disarm. The Chancellor advises a naval demonstration in the case of Greece, and the sending of warships to the coast of Greece, and the sending of warships to the coast of Greece, and the sending of warships to the coast of Greece.

PLAN FOR DIVIDING THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—It is rumored that Germany is making overtures for the partition of the Samoan Islands. The proposal, it is said, includes the allotment of England of Savaii, the largest island of the group, Germany taking Upolu, with the port of Apia, and the United States getting the Eastern Islands, including Tutuila, with the harbor of Pago Pago.

TRYING TO MAKE GERMANS OF THE POLES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Cologne Gazette says the Prussian Government has determined to "Germanize" the Polish provinces, and with this view to purchase land in the provinces and to settle German peasants. It will also, in order more fully to carry out its project, increase the number of schools in which the German language is taught.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—A number of Deputies in the Hungarian Parliament yesterday again demanded that Herr Szabo should give the name of the official who, in his speech on Wednesday, had said that he was purchasing land in the provinces and settling German peasants. The demand was made by Baron Armin Pöschke. There was a sensation in the Chamber upon the announcement of the Baron's name, as Herr Szabo had previously demanded that Parliament appoint a commission to inquire into the matter.

COTTON BURNED IN BREMEN.

BREMEN, Jan. 23.—A fire broke out yesterday in a quantity of cotton on a wharf here, which had been discharged from the steamer Cleland, from Savannah, and was not extinguished until sixty bales had been damaged.

TO RENOUNCE HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Hans Jensen, the German-American owner of a fax factory at Newburg, in New York, who was expelled from that town by the Government, has made application to be permitted to resume his rights as a Prussian subject.

WHAT WOULD LUTHER THINK OF THIS?

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The production of Wilderbrun's new play, "Das Neue Gebot," has been forbidden. The plot deals with the period of the Reformation, and the reason given by the authorities for prohibiting the play is that it would be offensive to the Catholic Church.

MURDERED BY AN ANGRY HUSBAND.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—M. Veneville, a merchant, whose wife was in possession of a maniacal mind, was killed by the guilty party in Boulevard Temple today and shot. He was killed by the guilty party in Boulevard Temple today and shot. He was killed by the guilty party in Boulevard Temple today and shot.

AN AGED COUPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

THOROLD, ONT., Jan. 23.—Joseph Hart and wife, an old couple living on a farm near here, were burned to death in their house this morning. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

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THE PACIFIC COAST FLOODS.

HOUSES AND BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

A CLOUD BURST AT LOS ANGELES—A WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23.—The first communication with the outside world since Monday has been established. The storm began on Sunday and lasted till Wednesday, 4,500 miles of rain falling. Early Tuesday morning there was a cloud-burst in the mountains and the Los Angeles River rose with frightful rapidity, going two feet above the flood of 1884. The damage done in this city amounts to about \$125,000. A woman and two children were drowned, twenty-five sheep and two horses washed away and several hundreds of head of cattle lost. The most important part of the city, the Southern Pacific Railroad bridges were wrecked, two other bridges lost their approaches, and the city bridge to East Los Angeles was wrecked in two places, leaving only one passable bridge on the whole river. The Southern Pacific Railroad lost its bridge at the mouth of the river, and the California Southern Railway was badly washed out. The California Southern Railway was badly washed out. The California Southern Railway was badly washed out.

AN AVALANCHE IN MAROON PASS.

ASPEN, Colo., Jan. 23.—The Maroon Pass road has been the scene of a fearful loss of life during the recent storm. The horrors of Thursday have been intensified by developments yesterday, which show the Pass to be a snow-bound tomb. While men were hunting yesterday for the bodies carried down in Thursday's avalanche, word was received of another avalanche further up the cañon. The avalanche struck the latter place about noon on Tuesday. Clayton Gannett, Sol Camp, Charles Tuttle, Martin Kelly, Jay Harris, August Goodwin, Al Smith and Martin Patterson were asleep at the time. The cable where they were was supposed to be safe, as it was built of heavy timbers, but when the slide came down it snapped the trees as though they were pipe-stems, hurling them against the cabin and crushing everything in a mass. Martin Kelly and August Goodwin had their backs broken by the avalanche. The avalanche struck the latter place about noon on Tuesday. Clayton Gannett, Sol Camp, Charles Tuttle, Martin Kelly, Jay Harris, August Goodwin, Al Smith and Martin Patterson were asleep at the time. The cable where they were was supposed to be safe, as it was built of heavy timbers, but when the slide came down it snapped the trees as though they were pipe-stems, hurling them against the cabin and crushing everything in a mass.

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

SNOW TWENTY-FOOT DEEP IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—TRAINS DELAYED.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 23.—On last evening's eastbound train were several weeks of work have been in the Rocky Mountains several weeks in search of heat and other mountain range. They reported that in many of the valleys the snow is over twenty feet deep, and the trappers and hunters who have been in the mountains for years state that they have never known such a heavy snow. They reported heavy frosts in the spring and an immense June rise in the Missouri when the snow melts.

FOUR HUNDRED CARPET WEAVERS STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—In accordance with the action of last night's meeting, many of the hand-loom weavers of the city stopped work this morning and went on strike. The scene at the factory of Frings, Dantz & Mageson, Lehigh-avenue, was an interesting one. About half past nine o'clock the eighty-three weavers assembled together and appointed a committee to confer with the management. The committee then returned to the factory and the weavers continued their strike.

THE WEATHER IN THIS STATE.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The cold weather predicted has reached here, the mercury falling steadily throughout the day. At 9 a. m. it registered 6° below zero. At Saratoga Lake, it is 8° below.

BOY KILLS HIMSELF TO AVOID SCHOOL.

BOSTON, Jan. 23 (Special).—Harvey D. Hadlock, the son of a lawyer of Portland, Maine, killed himself last night. It is believed that the boy did not intend to take his life, but to show his father that he was capable of doing something desperate. He was found by his father in the morning, and he was committed to the county jail. He was found by his father in the morning, and he was committed to the county jail.

LAWRENCE BARRETT INDISPONED.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Owing to a sudden indisposition Lawrence Barrett was unable to appear at the matinee at the Globe Theatre to-day, and was also unable to play this evening. The trouble is with his throat, and physicians say it is not serious and that he will appear on Monday evening.

CUTTING HIS THROAT IN HIS CELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (Special).—John Smith, aged fifty-four, was this morning placed in a cell at the Eastern State Prison, where he had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found by the prison authorities in the morning, and he was committed to the county jail.

JUDGMENT AGAINST GRANT & WARD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Judge Garry yesterday entered judgment by default for \$22,353 in the attachment suit of H. G. Batcher, of New York, against James D. Fish, Cyrus S. Grant, Jr., and Ferdinand Ward, the surviving partners of the late firm of Grant & Ward. This was the amount of a judgment recovered by Batcher in the Supreme Court of New York last October against the firm. The judgment was satisfied then, and several lots in Wrightwood, supposed to be owned by Ward, were sold to satisfy the judgment. The judgment was satisfied then, and several lots in Wrightwood, supposed to be owned by Ward, were sold to satisfy the judgment.

STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF AN ACTRESS.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23 (Special).—During the last week there has appeared at Law's Opera House in

SAYS HE WAS CALLED A LIAR.

"FRED" MAY QUESTIONS "TIFT" MILLER.

THEN HE SMILES MILLER'S CHECK WITH HIS GLOVE—WILL THERE BE A DUEL?

Three men sauntered into the "all-night" chop-house in Sixth-avenue, called the "Silver Grid" about 3 a. m. yesterday, sat down at one of the small tables and ordered some oysters. They were evening dress and their coats were supplemented with capes. One of them, Fred May, asked Miller, "What is this?" Miller and the third was "Tift's" brother. Among the other people in the place at the time was "Fred" May with a jolly party of friends. About twenty others, men and women, were eating, drinking and talking at the other tables. Berry Wall and the Millers were soon disposing of their oysters and enjoying life as much as the place, the hour and the garrison wall at the next table would allow.

There was a lull in the buzz of conversation, and in the jokes and laughter of the party at the bar, and "Fred" May stepped quietly as his huge bulk would admit to the table where Berry Wall and the Millers were sitting. He was next to the wall, while his brother and Berry Wall were opposite each other at the end of the table, where "Fred" May stood.

"I have been told by friends," remarked May gently as he looked across the oyster eaters, leaning slightly forward and looked hard at "Tift" Miller, "that you said the other night that I was a blanked liar. Is that so?"

The only apparent effect of this remark was to cause the man addressed to increase his interest in his oyster stew, while the other two at the table leaned back and looked up at the burly form above them, and the rest of the people in the place became all eyes and ears. May repeated his pointed question with a trifle more emphasis. "Tift" looked up from his oysters this time and said without visible emotion:

"I don't know whether I did or not. I really don't remember. Possibly I did. Perhaps you have been misinformed. I really don't know what I said."

This did not satisfy May in the least. He leaned forward toward Miller and his manner exhibited more intensity and suppressed energy as he said: "That won't do at all. I am told, and I believe, Mr. Miller, that you called me a blanked liar. All I want to know is whether you did or not. Did you call me a liar?"

Miller left his steaming oysters entirely at this point and turned toward the wall and gazed steadily at the big fellow confronting him. May looked on in a patient way, his face was earnest. Miller was in a pleasant way, his face was earnest. Miller was in a pleasant way, his face was earnest.

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MISS MILLER'S CHICAGO MARRIAGE.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SHE WEDDED MR. MCCORMICK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Regarding a statement made in a New-York dispatch to the effect that the daughter of Joseph Miller was married here to the theatrical manager J. L. McCormick, an interview is published here this afternoon with the Rev. J. R. Coghlan, who said that on January 9 Miss Miller, accompanied by Mr. McCormick, came to the house and asked to be married in accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church. She volunteered a statement that she had previously gone through the form of marriage with a man named Mackay, but that she had since ascertained that she had never been really married to him, and as a consequence had never lived with him, nor did it seem to be anxious to live with her as her husband. Miss Miller, who was twenty-five years of age, had previously obtained a license to marry which was in the usual form, and authorized marriage between Mr. Joseph Leonard McCormick, of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the age of thirty-five years, and Miss Maud Marie Miller, of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the age of twenty-one years. The marriage license was signed by M. W. Ryan, Clerk of the County Court.

"I do not desire," said Father Coghlan, "to add anything to the report of the matter which appeared in *The New-York Sun*. That report is substantially correct, but I deny having said that Miss Miller and Mr. Mackay were not legally married, or that the marriage was void in law." As the license from the State attests to the legal part of the matter, I never reflected, whether the divorce was or was not obtained, but I have reflected before the ceremony that a divorce had not been obtained I would have declined to perform it. My view of the first marriage coincides with that expressed by Hon. Henry Preston, who said in his opinion that a marriage was void in law because the first had been declared null and void. I do not know whether the Church did not recognize or bless such a marriage. Both Miss Miller and her companion appeared to be in the usual form, and authorized marriage between Mr. Joseph Leonard McCormick, of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the age of thirty-five years, and Miss Maud Marie Miller, of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the age of twenty-one years. The marriage license was signed by M. W. Ryan, Clerk of the County Court.

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